



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1879.

To a careful and attentive reader of Mr. Hayes' veto of the Army Appropriation bill the only two points in it about which there can be any conceivable doubt, and they were reiterated during the debate on the bill, are those relating to the conflict that would exist between the provisions of the bill and the laws remaining on the statute book—the latter giving the President authority which the former denies—and to the exclusive and supreme power of the House of Representatives to place such restrictions on the expenditure of the money in the Treasury as it may think fit. That part of his argument based upon the ground that the proposed repeal of the obnoxious statute is unnecessary, inasmuch as the statute is practically inoperative, is no argument at all, for if what he says be true why should he veto a necessary appropriation bill for so slight a matter? That the section of the Constitution authorizing Congress to change the time, place and manner of holding elections for members of the House, conferred upon it the power of stationing troops at the polls is, in the light of the days when the Constitution was written, and with a knowledge of the man who wrote it, too absurd to require notice, and his reference to the reform he would inaugurate is ridiculous when his other efforts in that direction are remembered. But unsubstantial as are these latter assigned reasons, they appear so whitewash than the two to which we have referred as being doubtful when they are calmly and deliberately considered, for if there is anything plain in law it is that the last enacted statute on any subject supercedes all that have preceded it; but even if this were not so the President's objection could be obviated by the simple addition to the bill of the words "and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed." With reference to the question upon the expenditure of the money in the Treasury, the whole theory of the government, and of that of our kin across the sea, shows that the power of imposing such restrictions lies with the chosen representatives of the people from whom that money is excoiled in the shape of taxes, and that the people would relinquish their chief safeguard were they to surrender it. In considering the President's veto it should also be remembered that Congress in passing the army appropriation bill has complied with all its constitutional requirements. It has threatened nobody, and has voted such estimates as were asked for by the Secretary of War. The President, for a mere party purpose, has deprived the army of its means of subsistence, and should be held responsible for what, in the eyes of all lovers of freedom, must seem an outrage on republican institutions hardly less flagrant, but only a legitimate consequence of the one by which he holds his office.

FOREIGN NEWS.
The Duke of Argyll will shortly visit the Marquis of Lorne.

A movement is afoot in Germany to absolutely prohibit the importation of American cattle.

Lord Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, charges that the United States are hostile to Canada on matters relating to tariffs.

The Zulus are collecting in large numbers in and around Eshowe, recently evacuated by the British. The British forces are planning to make an advance in about a fortnight.

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, comes to England at the request of the war office to serve upon a military commission.

The publisher of the Paris *Republique Francaise* has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and to a fine of 1,000 francs for publishing a letter justifying the commune.

The British steamer *Nile* from Elva for Newport, with a cargo of ore, has been lost on Lougha Rocks. Three only were saved out of a crew of 23.

Arthur Stone Ridley & Co., warehouse men and manufacturers of fringes, cloths, velvets, damasks, etc., London, have failed. Their liabilities are £50,000.

A dispatch from Rome to the Times says there is no truth in the report that General Garibaldi has opened a subscription for the purchase of a million rifles to arm the nation for the acquisition of the Irredenta provinces.

The Paris Journal *Des Debates* says: Count Schouvaloff has left Vienna without obtaining the consent of Austria to a prolongation of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and Roumelia until August 3.

A great fire occurred in the city of Orenburg, Russia, on the Ural river last Monday and Tuesday, destroying the principal part of the town. The loss is enormous. More than half of the population are now destitute of food and shelter. A number of persons were injured.

An earthquake in Persia has destroyed 21 villages and killed 922 persons. An official report to the Persian Government of the earthquake at Minob on the 22d of March says that 21 villages were totally destroyed, and 922 persons, 2,660 sheep, 1,125 oxen, 124 horses and 55 camels were killed.

Wholesale arrests are reported to continue in St. Petersburg. All officials who do not enthusiastically uphold the military regime are being dismissed. On the other hand the nihilists are intimidated by the threats of the Czar. Plotting continues, and assassinations are of daily occurrence. The streets of the Russian Capital are almost deserted.

The Bulgarian assembly of nobles yesterday unanimously elected Prince Alexander of Battenberg to the throne of Bulgaria, with the title of Alexander the First. Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, is the uncle of the present Grand Duke of Hesse, Germany. He has served as field marshal and lieutenant in the Austrian army. He and his family are intimately connected with the ruling families of Russia, Germany and England. The prince was a lieutenant of Prussia, and served with credit during the Russo-Turkish war. His nomination was due to the fact that there was no other available candidate, and he will, without doubt, be confirmed by the powers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Thirty-eight guns were fired at Chicago yesterday in token of appreciation of the President's veto of the army bill.

Sac Ogerman, a native of Germany, who served with Napoleon Bonaparte in the Russian campaign, died yesterday, aged 102, in Chicago.

Hon. Ely S. Shorter, a prominent member of the Thirty-fifth Congress and an eminent lawyer and politician, died yesterday morning of Bright's disease of the kidneys, aged 56, at Macon, Alabama.

A fire at Carbon hill, near Pittsboro, Pa., yesterday, destroyed a house owned and occupied by John L. Keogh and his five children. A son aged 11, and a daughter of 13 years were burned to death.

Neville Porter, a negro, incendiary, who had burned two large barns near Starkville, Miss., was detected Monday night, and yesterday after a hundred men, after hearing his confession, hung him to a tree.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has amended the Border Raid bill, giving five per cent. of approved claims to the State, limiting the amount of claims to \$2,652,000, and making their payment dependent upon a decision of the Supreme Court.

The cypripis in a virulent form has broken out among the prisoners in the county jail at Springfield, Illinois, and three prisoners under sentence of the United States Court are among the sufferers. Owing to the crowded condition of the jail, they are in the same cells with other prisoners.

Thomas F. Harris has been nominated to succeed Judge J. M. Elliott in the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The nominee was the patron, partner and friend of Judge Elliott. Seventy-five ballots were taken before a nomination was arrived at. Judge Harris served in the Confederate army.

A Mrs. Gato, supposed to have died in confinement, was buried at Proctorville, twenty miles above Ironton, Ohio, Saturday. Her brother suspecting foul play, asked for an investigation by the coroner and the arrest of Dr. Gato, her husband. The latter drove back the constable with a revolver, took to the river, compelled the ferryman to carry him across, drove back a pursuer who followed in a skiff, and escaped to Kentucky.

Articles of incorporation were filed in New York yesterday by the Union Telegraph Co.—It was organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators are Jay Gould, 50,000 shares, David H. Bates, 25,000 shares, and Charles A. Ticker, superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad telegraph lines, 25,000. The routes begin in New York and run through all the States and most of the territories and to Canada.

A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, announces the successful illumination, with electric lights, of Monumental Park, in that city. There were ten thousand people in the park at the time appointed for lighting. The effect was brilliant in the extreme, and fully demonstrates the success of the light. This system gives three times more effective illumination than was formerly given by 100 gas burners, there being but twelve electric candles used. This light, under contract, costs the city \$100 per year less than the gas formerly used.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The mother of Rev. Dr. Leonidas Resser died in Petersburg on Sunday last. She had been a church member seventy years.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was in Charlottesville Saturday and Sunday last, and on Saturday night was serenaded by a large crowd of students from the University of Virginia.

G. W. Young, member of the House of Delegates from Mecklenburg county, has been appointed Inspector of Customs for the Richmond district under Dr. Charles S. Mills.

An unusual case of *typhoid fever* is reported from the city of New York. A young man, about six feet tall, went into the banking house of Rixey Bros. and presented a check for \$450, signed by Stephen Hicks. The cashier immediately recognized it as a forgery, and stepped out in the street to call an officer, when the man slipped out and made his escape. His name is John Kessler alias J. B. Blair, who is a new comer in the town. The officers made an unsuccessful attempt to overtake him.

A. M. Bailey, the oldest printer and publisher in Richmond, died yesterday, aged 65 years. In 1830 he entered as an apprentice on the old Richmond *Enquirer*, then under the control of the late Thomas Ritchie, and subsequently was interested in various newspapers as foreman, manager and owner. At the close of the war he was part owner of the *Sentinel*, and during the war was printer to the Confederate government. When the Federal troops took possession of the city he was arrested and confined in the Libby prison several weeks. He was an active and faithful member of the Baptist church, and leaves a stainless reputation.

EARLY GRASS.—Very many farmers, and otherwise good daymen, think that they save money by turning their cows upon the pasture on the appearance of grass, and that thereafter all the feed given at home is thrown away. There is nothing more fallacious. If you have plenty of pasture and it will not poison under foot, give the stock a chance at it by all means, but do not fail to give the usual feed, night and morning so long as they will eat. The young grass will tend to clear the system of humor, and act as an alternate to the other food given. It will also quickly improve the color and flavor of butter. If pasture is not plenty it is far better to keep them in the yards until the grass grows to a fair bite. It is the worst possible policy to try and save hay and grain in the spring between fodder and grass. Such stock will show this false economy all through the season.

Another mistake is in supposing that cattle stabled all winter may be turned out in the spring and exposed to cold storms of wind and rain. Pull off your winter flannels the first of April, and see how it is yourself. Stock, especially dairy stock, and all animals giving milk, should be carefully protected from storms in the spring until the days and nights are warm. A cold storm will not only distress a milking animal severely, but the milk will shrink from a single exposure, often to such a degree that it will not be regained during the whole summer. It is far easier to bring the milking yield up to maximum, than, once lost, to recover it. Therefore give plenty of good feed and good shelter all through the spring.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT was abolished four years ago in Switzerland, and since then there has been such an increase in that country of murder and other crimes of violence that thirty thousand persons have signed petitions to the Federal Council asking for the restoration of the death penalty. The Council instead of acting precipitately, has given six months to a careful investigation of the subject, and has finally decided that the statistics of four years are not enough to enable them to make up a satisfactory opinion. They have inquired into the statistics of crime in other countries where the death penalty has been retained, and find that crimes of violence have increased there as well as in Switzerland. There were five times as many executions in Great Britain in 1877 as in 1871, and nearly twice as many in Belgium, while in Denmark, Holland, Austria, Germany, France and Italy murder has been greatly augmented in the same time, the cause being, in the view of the Swiss Council, the increase in misery, intemperance and licentiousness, in connection with the great poverty and wretchedness of the population.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alexandria Gazette*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1879.

A caucus of the democratic senators was held this morning. In view of the revelations of the proceedings of previous caucuses the members entered into an agreement to disclose nothing that took place therein, but enough has been wormed out of them to warrant the statement that the veto measure was not considered. The matter under consideration was the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, which has been reported by the subcommittee to the whole committee on appropriations, and the question was, as to whether the President has the right to veto the bill, and as a necessary consequence will veto the Legislative, Judicial and Executive bills as passed by the House, whether it would be better policy to strike out the political riders to that bill, and the Federal election laws, past those measures as a separate bill, and pass the appropriation bill without any legislative riders. The majority of the members of the caucus were in favor of the bill as passed by the House, but a number of the democratic senators have always been opposed to tacking legislative measures to appropriation bills, and these members are now in favor of the plan referred to. There was a decided and plainly expressed difference of opinion concerning the best course to be pursued, and the caucus adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion whatever. An effort will be made to heal the difference, so that when the bill shall come up in the Senate the democratic vote on it may be united, but the indications of today's caucus are that enough democrats will weaken to justify Mr. Cook's remark that the democrats were in a predicament, and that unless the President let them out they would break.

There was no caucus of the House democrats, but the same split exists among them that divides their party friends in the Senate. Strenuous exertions will be made in both bodies to secure unity and harmony of action, but the result of such an effort, from to-day's experience, at least, seems extremely doubtful.

Mr. De La Motte says the contest now in progress between the President and the democrats is none of the greenbackers' fight, but that most of them will vote to pass the bill over the veto.

The President's message, vetoing the Army Appropriation bill, was read in the House today, and will be considered immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow.

Among the bills introduced in the House today, was one by Mr. Hatch, of Mo., with reference to the cattle disease.

A proposition to pay members of Congress mileage for the extra session was defeated in the Senate today.

Next Monday afternoon was set apart by the House to-day for the consideration of District of Columbia matters.

The Senate this afternoon is considering Mr. Harris' health bill.

The only new officers of the Senate who went on duty this morning, were T. H. Saulsbury, clerk of the Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Saulsbury is chairman, and A. D. Banks, keeper of stationery.

The official bond of Mr. Carr, U. S. Collector at Petersburg, has been reduced from fifty thousand to five thousand dollars.

The condition of Gen. Hampton's wound is by no means favorable. While the stump has healed, or almost healed, suppurative, the hemorrhage from it has not ceased, and his daily attendance upon the sessions of the Senate, sometimes for six consecutive hours, is especially when the unwholesome air of the Capitol is taken into consideration, not only unfavorable to his speedy recovery, but exceedingly dangerous to his health.

Mr. De La Motte, the former greenback member of the House from Virginia, will certainly be elected to the U. S. Senate in Alexandria next Sunday morning.

General Bowie, one of the directors of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, says that a majority of the creditors of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, including Mr. Young, who represented some of the New York creditors, at the late meeting in Richmond have accepted the terms upon which his company proposes to buy the canal and use it as a railroad track, and that all the indications now point to the early building of a railroad from Richmond to Chatham River, and probably beyond that point.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia have determined to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have erected across the Potomac river at any point he may select, at or near Georgetown, a free bridge, the cost of which shall not exceed \$100,000. The assessors of the Alexandria Canal say that a substantial bridge can be erected for such a price, and that Congress when informed of the proposition they have made to sell the right of way across their piers for \$100,000, will defeat the bill to be reported by the District Committee of the House and pass the one reported to the Senate at the last session, which locates the proposed bridge on the piers of the Alexandria Canal aqueduct. At a meeting of the citizens of Georgetown yesterday it was resolved that the best place for a free bridge across the Potomac river is at the "Three Sisters."

Second, "that should the District Commissioners seek another site preferable to it, that they will accept thankfully a free bridge at any point selected, provided it is not east of the aqueduct bridge."

The District Committee of the House have determined to report a bill fixing the rate of interest upon arrears of federal taxes and assessments for special improvements now due and for the revision of assessments for special improvements. A bill somewhat similar to this is what Mr. Columbus Alexander has been endeavoring to have passed for a long time.

The impression now prevalent is that the difficulty of reconciling States rights with federal encroachments will probably be the cause of the defeat of both the bill to establish a national quarantine, and that to prevent and eradicate the cattle disease. The country is now too large for this cause of difference, and difficulty, which intrudes itself at all times, and in almost all measures to exist any longer, and the sooner some other device by which it shall be forever settled the better it will be for the peace and prosperity of the country.

Yesterday was the time appointed for a decision in the case of Captain Blackford and Lt. Smith, of the Capitol police, against whom charges of improper conduct have been preferred, but the death of Congressman Clark interfered with the meeting of the commission, and the decision will not be announced until to-morrow afternoon. It is thought that the commission is under the impression that the charges were instigated by malice, and that the accused will be acquitted. Counter charges have already been preferred by the accused against Freeman, another lieutenant on the force, who brought the charges upon which they were tried.

The bill introduced in the Senate last week by Senator Johnston with reference to the Arlington case, contained the same provisions as that introduced by the same gentleman some years ago, when the opposition to it was so great, and he was even denied the privilege of speaking upon it, and had to avail himself of another parliamentary opportunity for delivering the speech which he had prepared upon it. As the same members who made that opposition are yet in the Senate it is but natural to suppose that they will repeat their efforts to defeat it, provoke a long discussion and make it the means of increasing the fire now being applied to the "northern heart." For these reasons, and as the case will not come up in its turn in the Supreme Court for two years, the bill will not be pressed at this session.

Among the nominations recently confirmed by the Senate in executive session was that of Lewis I. O'Neal, formerly of Alexandria, to be a justice of the peace for the District of Columbia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the *Alexandria Gazette*.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill providing for certain expenses of the present session of Congress and for other purposes; the pending question being whether it was in order to amend it as proposed by Mr. Plumb appropriating \$150,000 to pay mileage for the present session.

The Senate decided that it was in order—33 against 23.

Mr. Plumb's amendment was then discussed and disagreed to.

The bill was passed and the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the U. S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Speaker presented to the House the veto message of the President upon the Army Appropriation bill, and it was read by the clerk.

Little or no attention was paid to the reading by members on either side of the House, and the conclusion of the reading of the message, which consumed thirty-five minutes.

Mr. Sparks, of Ill., offered the following order:

Ordered, That the message of the President, just read, be entered at length on the journal as required by the Constitution of the United States, and that the House will to-morrow proceed to consider the said message, and thereafter to reconsider the bill, making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and that said message be printed.

The order was adopted.

The following bills were passed by the House:

Appropriating the requisite amount to pay J. B. Bonds the sums due and to become due for constructing jetties at South Pass, Mississippi river.

Amending the section of the revised statutes prescribing the penalty for conspiracy against the United States.

Amending several sections of the statutes relative to the navy.

Appropriating \$20,000 to provide a new propeller for the U. S. ship *Alarm*.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, from the Coinage Committee, reported an amending bill, relative to coinage and gold and silver certificates.

A resolution was offered making the bill a special order for Saturday next, pending which the House adjourned, and a democratic caucus was announced to meet forthwith.

CAUCUS.

The democratic Senators held a caucus this morning. It was very fully attended and lasted about an hour, but no action was taken except to determine informally that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill shall not be brought forward for discussion in the Senate before next week, and that in the meantime the democratic Senators will meet their party friends of the House of Representatives in a joint caucus for consultation concerning the proper course to be pursued in regard to the President's veto of the Army Appropriation bill and the political situation generally. The veto message was not discussed this morning, the interchange of views to-day being confined to various suggestions relative to the policy to be adopted in connection with the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Nothing definite is yet foreseen.

Immediately after the expiration of the morning hour to-day a motion to adjourn was made in the House of Representatives. The purpose of the Democratic members being to hold a caucus with a view to reaching an agreement upon the course they shall pursue in the consideration of the President's veto to the army appropriation bill. It is said by well-informed members of the House that a very considerable difference of opinion exists on the democratic side as to what should be their mode of procedure.

NOTES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day formally discussed the proposed bill requiring the services of National Banking Associations to be kept in the standard gold and silver coins of the United States in lieu of lawful money. The measure will probably be acted upon formally at the next meeting of the committee.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to-day authorized Chairman Stephens to report to the House with a favorable recommendation the bill introduced by him on the 21st inst. and which was voted by Gov. Robinson, was to-day passed by the Assembly over the Governor's veto. Ayes, 69; noes, 18.

English Races.

LONDON, April 30.—The race for the two thousand guineas stakes came off to-day at the New Market first spring meeting, which opened yesterday, and was won by Lord Falkmouth's chestnut colt *Charibari*; Mr. W. Goad's bay colt *Cadogan* came in second, and Count P. De la Grange's chestnut colt *Claydon D* third. There were fifteen starters.

Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The regular monthly sale of Saratoga coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, took place to-day, when 100,000 tons were disposed of, which was sold as follows: Steamers, \$2.00; \$2.02; \$2.04; \$2.05; eggs, \$2.07; \$2.10; stoves, \$2.25; \$2.40; chestnut, \$2.25; \$2.27.

Passed over a Veto.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The bill relative to processions and parades which permitted the Grand Army of the Republic to parade on Sunday at Saratoga, which was vetoed by Gov. Robinson, was to-day passed by the Assembly over the Governor's veto. Ayes, 69; noes, 18.

OFFICIAL.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At an adjourned meeting of the Common Council of the city of Alexandria, held April 29, 1879, there were present: Jas. T. Beckham, esq., President, and Messrs. Latham, Moore, Ficklin, Rice, Broders, Richberg, McLean, Evans, Hill, Smoot and Peake.

Resolved, That the City Council of Alexandria, be and they are hereby, instructed to cause to be forthwith printed the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed February 27th, 1879, authorizing the City of Alexandria to fund its debt; and the act of the City Council of Alexandria passed in pursuance thereof, together with such requests and recommendations of any of the city creditors as to the settlement of the city debt as provided by said act which they may deem proper, to be at once caused to be forwarded to each of the city creditors a copy thereof with the request that they shall accept its terms, and agree to surrender to be refunded their bonds, certificates or coupons, when the full amount of the amount of bonds and coupons required by said act have agreed to fund under said act.

The Board then adjourned.

Testo: JAMES R. CATON, Clerk.

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The Board then adjourned.

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Longshoremen.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A committee of longshoremen waited on the different steamship agents to-day and requested them to agree to pay longshoremen in their employ better terms than they offered, but the committee met with no success, as the agents had decided not to pay more than 25¢ per hour for day and night work alike after to-morrow. The prevailing opinion among the stevedores is that the men after being on a strike a few days will gladly accept the agents terms and resume work. At a meeting to-night the men will decide whether they will accept the new rates or go on a strike.

The Russian Troubles.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir Robert Peel [Liberal Conservative] member for Tamworth, will ask the government whether inasmuch as some years ago in the interests of humanity Mr. Gladstone owing to an appeal made to the government took steps to mitigate the sufferings endured in consequence of State persecution in Neapolitan prisons, Her Majesty's government will take any steps in the interests of humanity to mitigate the horrors and atrocities amid which the reign of terror is now being carried on in Russia over eighty millions of people.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

TOLEDO, O., April 30.—A man going under the name of Moss Florentine stopping at the Hooper house, at 12:30 o'clock, this morning, shot his wife, known as Miss Lillie Ellis, now playing at the Adelphi variety theatre, through the neck with a revolver, then putting the weapon to his head, fired, and instantly killed him. Miss Ellis is considered to be in a precarious condition, but the physicians have strong hopes of saving her life. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

Funeral.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The funeral of the late ex-Judge George B. Barnard, who died on Sunday last, took place this morning from his late residence, No. 23 West 21st street, and was largely attended. There were no pall bearers, and at the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Careless Driving.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Hugh L. Slavin, driver of the truck which came into collision with August Belmont's carriage about a week ago, was to-day fined \$100 and sentenced to prison for 10 days.

THE BURMESE MASSACRES.—The King's fears continued to gain upon him as one after another of the princes pined away and died in the frightful underground prisons of the palace.

These dens were constructed years ago. Fears of the British intervention alone prevented him from putting them all to death months ago. Suddenly the news of the disaster in Zalaland reached Mandalay. That apparently decided him, and a work of cold blooded butchery began which will hardly find a parallel in history.

At first the massacre was carried on according to old Burmese use and wont. The victims were led out of their cells in twos and threes, brought to the king, and then disposed of in ordinary Buddhist fashion. The head of the victim was tied down to his ankles, and a blow on the back of the neck from a heavy club put him out of pain. But this soon proved too mild a spectacle for the fiendish mind of Theeban. The Phoungzi prince, whose isolated bearing English visitors to Mandalay will remember, on being brought to do reverence to his young brother—the King—is past twenty years of age, professed an utter scorn for what could be done to him, and was flogged to death.

The late King's oldest son—the truculent Mekkha prince, who used to look upon all foreigners as so much dirt under his feet—turned craven, and was taunted and driven to madness before receiving the blow which only half put him out of pain. His wife, who was thrown into the gigantic trench dug to receive the victims. The massacre was carried on in a leisurely fashion extending over several days, fiendish ingenuity being taxed to the utmost to devise fresh horrors.

Munkeo, the Governor of Rangoon when it was captured by the British in 1856, had his nose and mouth filled with gunpowder, a light was applied, and he was then flung into the trench to be stifled by the bodies of succeeding victims. The daughter of the Nyongyan Yan, a young girl of sixteen was handed over to eight soldiers of the royal guard to be pitched incessantly into the same heaving grave when they had gratified their brutal lust. The wife of one prince, far advanced in pregnancy, was ripped up, and the agonized husband was brought to see his wife and child once more before he died. After some days of this sort of thing the execrations got weary and hurried through their task. Little children were put in baskets and swung against the palace walls, women were battered over the head, as taking less trouble than tying them up, so as to get a blow on the neck. Altogether about ninety persons are believed to have been put to death in this way. No one was allowed to leave the palace while the massacre was going on.—*Rangoon Cor. London Daily News*.

A BALL IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH.—A ball was last night given by Captain Matt Canavan at the New York mine, Gold Hill, of which mine he is superintendent. The ball took place at the new station opened at the depth of 1,040 feet below the surface. This station is quite as large as an ordinary ball room, well floored, lathed with substantial timbers and has quite a lofty ceiling. The station is cool and comfortable, was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and was lighted with lamps suspended from the ceiling. The ladies were dressed in calico and the gentlemen in correspondingly inexpensive raiment. The furniture was in keeping with the place, and while there was furnished everything necessary to comfort nothing very extravagant was seen. Never before in the United States—if anywhere in the world—has there been given a ball at the depth of nearly a quarter of a mile beneath the surface of the earth. There was no trouble about persons slipping into the ball room without tickets. It was a queer way, too, of going to a ball, this stepping upon a cage instead of into a carriage, and being darted straight down towards the centre of the earth instead of rolling off horizontally in the usual way.—*Virginia, New Enterprise*.

MISOGYNATION.—A. H. Grimke, a well-known colored lawyer of Boston, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Stanley, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman of Wisconsin, and a lady of Caucasian blood, on Saturday last. The company assembled was select and